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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/846,574	05/01/2001	Yuichi Nakamura	JA9-97-089US2	5709

7590 11/03/2004

Perman & Green, LLP  
425 Post Road  
Fairfield, CT 06604

EXAMINER
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ALVAREZ, RAQUEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3622

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/846,574

Applicant(s)

NAKAMURA ET AL. 

Examiner

Raquel Alvarez

Art Unit

3622

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 August 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 20-23 and 28-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 20-23 and 28-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to communication filed on 8/13/2004.
2. Claims 20-23 and 28-31.

#### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101**

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. Claims 20-23 and 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

As an initial matter, the United States Constitution under Art. I, §8, cl. 8 gave Congress the power to "[p]romote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". In carrying out this power, Congress authorized under 35 U.S.C. §101 a grant of a patent to "[w]hoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition or matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof." Therefore, a fundamental premise is that a patent is a statutorily created vehicle for Congress to confer an exclusive right to the inventors for "inventions" that promote the progress of "science and the useful arts". The phrase "technological arts" has been created and used by the courts to offer another view of the term "useful arts". See *In re Musgrave*, 167 USPQ (BNA) 280 (CCPA 1970). Hence, the first test of whether an invention is eligible for a patent is to determine if the invention is within the "technological arts".

Further, despite the express language of §101, several judicially created exceptions have been established to exclude certain subject matter as being patentable subject matter covered by §101. These exceptions include "laws of nature", "natural phenomena", and "abstract ideas". See *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450, U.S. 175, 185, 209 USPQ (BNA) 1, 7 (1981). However, courts have found that even if an invention incorporates abstract ideas, such as mathematical algorithms, the invention may nevertheless be statutory subject matter if the invention as a whole produces a "useful, concrete and tangible result." See *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group, Inc.* 149 F.3d 1368, 1973, 47 USPQ2d (BNA) 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

This "two prong" test was evident when the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (CCPA) decided an appeal from the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI). See *In re Toma*, 197 USPQ (BNA) 852 (CCPA 1978). In *Toma*, the court held that the recited mathematical algorithm did not render the claim as a whole non-statutory using the Freeman-Walter-Abele test as applied to *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 175 USPQ (BNA) 673 (1972). Additionally, the court decided separately on the issue of the "technological arts". The court developed a "technological arts" analysis:

The "technological" or "useful" arts inquiry must focus on whether the claimed subject matter...is statutory, not on whether the product of the claimed subject matter...is statutory, not on whether the prior art which the claimed subject matter purports to replace...is statutory, and not on whether the claimed subject matter is presently perceived to be an improvement over the prior art, e.g., whether it "enhances" the operation of a machine. *In re Toma* at 857.

In *Toma*, the claimed invention was a computer program for translating a source human language (e.g., Russian) into a target human language (e.g., English). The court found

Art Unit: 3622

that the claimed computer implemented process was within the "technological art" because the claimed invention was an operation being performed by a computer within a computer.

The decision in *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group, Inc.* never addressed this prong of the test. In *State Street Bank & Trust Co.*, the court found that the "mathematical exception" using the Freeman-Walter-Abele test has little, if any, application to determining the presence of statutory subject matter but rather, statutory subject matter should be based on whether the operation produces a "useful, concrete and tangible result". See *State Street Bank & Trust Co.* at 1374. Furthermore, the court found that there was no "business method exception" since the court decisions that purported to create such exceptions were based on novelty or lack of enablement issues and not on statutory grounds. Therefore, the court held that "[w]hether the patent's claims are too broad to be patentable is not to be judged under §101, but rather under §§102, 103 and 112." See *State Street Bank & Trust Co.* at 1377. Both of these analysis goes towards whether the claimed invention is non-statutory because of the presence of an abstract idea. Indeed, *State Street* abolished the Freeman-Walter-Abele test used in *Toma*. However, *State Street* never addressed the second part of the analysis, i.e., the "technological arts" test established in *Toma* because the invention in *State Street* (i.e., a computerized system for determining the year-end income, expense, and capital gain or loss for the portfolio) was already determined to be within the technological arts under the *Toma* test. This dichotomy has been recently acknowledged by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI) in affirming a

Art Unit: 3622

§101 rejection finding the claimed invention to be non-statutory. See *Ex parte Bowman*, 61 USPQ2d (BNA) 1669 (BdPatApp&Int 2001).

In the present application, independent claims 20 and 28 recite a “useful, concrete and tangible result” (“monitoring a message received from an agent”), however the claim recites no structural limitations (i.e., computer implementation), and so it fails the first prong of the test (technological arts

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 20 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tada et al. (5,887,171 hereinafter Tada).

With respect to claims 20 and 28, Tada teaches an associated message transmission method executed by an agent in a computer system including an execution environment for agents, the execution environment executing a manager agent for monitoring a message transmitted from the agent (Abstract). Receiving a message from another agent (see Figure 4, 101); if the received message is a message addressed to a different agent, preparing an associated message that includes contents associated with the received message (Figure 4, 102); transmitting the associated message to the different agent (Figure 4, 103-105).

With respect to claims 22-23 and 30-31, Tada further teaches that the receiving agent is able to send a registration message to the manager agent (cooperation promoter) to register himself to the execution environment (col. 16, lines 1-9).

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 21 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tada in view of Weber (5,889,863 hereinafter Weber).

Claims 21 and 29 further recite checking and extracting holding information concerning the contents of the received message and converting the holding information into the form of a message. Tada teaches checking the contents of the received message sending the message to an agent based on the contents of the message and on the functions that the particular agent can perform (col. 2, lines 8-41). Tada does not specifically teach extracting holding information concerning the contents of the received message and converting the holding information into the form of a message.

Weber teaches extracting holding information concerning the contents of the received message and converting the holding information into the form of a message (i.e. parsing the received message and preparing an associated message on the parsed information)(Figure 49). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the

Art Unit: 3622

art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included the teachings of Weber of extracting holding information concerning the contents of the received message and converting the holding information into the form of a message because such a modification would provide the agent with only the necessary information that it needs to perform its functions.

**Response to Arguments**

5. The 101 rejection is still maintained as shown above. Furthermore, the Examiner has legal authority to raise such issues and make such a rejection. There is a plurality of legal precedents in the form of case laws to support the Examiner's position (See the 101 section above). The Applicant is once again being encouraged and advised to amend the claims so that the subject matter disclosed therein is statutory. Please, remember that the technology should be incorporated primarily in the body of the claims since the Examiner does not always give patentable weight to the preambles of the claims.

6. The double patenting rejection has been withdrawn in lieu of Applicant's response.

7. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., wiretapper agent a response to the sender agent even when overhearing a message and intercepting a message) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification



are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

8. Applicant argues that Tada does not teach that the sender agent doesn't transmit the message to the destination agent. The Examiner disagrees with Applicant because in Tada, the request to process the request is meant for destination agent 103 but the sender agent 101 uses a cooperation promoter (102) to facilitate the process from sender agent 101 to receiving agent (103). The cooperation promoter (102) monitors the information received and if the message is address or aim or directed or capable of processing the request, the message is transmitted to the receiving agent (103). Tada does not specifically teach extracting holding information concerning the contents of the received message and converting the holding information into the form of a message. The claims do not recite that the message is intercepted by another agent but rather it recites "if the received message is addressed to another agent, preparing an associated message which includes the contents associated with the received message" and this is taught by Tada because in Tada the message received by promoter 102 is meant or aimed or directed to another agent then the message is forward to that agent that can fulfill the functions to be performed.

9. With respect to parsing the message and preparing an associated message. As explained above Tada teaches checking the contents of the received message sending the message to an agent based on the contents of the message and on the functions that the particular agent can perform (col. 2, lines 8-41). Weber teaches extracting holding information concerning the contents of the received message and converting

the holding information into the form of a message (i.e. parsing the received message and preparing an associated message on the parsed information)(Figure 49).

10. In Tada, the message although sent to cooperation promoter (102) is meant to be fulfilled by agent 103. The agent (103) is the destination agent that the message is meant and is the agent which can satisfy the request of agent (101).

11. With respect to transmitting a registration message for requesting a registration of itself to the manager agent. Tada clearly teaches that the agent that receives the message addressed to another agent, can request to register itself with the system (col. 16, lines 1-9).

12. Applicant argues that Tada doesn't teach that the messages are intercepted and then transmitted to an intended destination agent. The Applicant is reminded that this feature is not claimed. The claims recite "receiving a message that is addressed for another agent" and this is taught by Tada because in cooperation promoter 102 receives a message that is intended to be fulfilled by agents 103, 104 or 105.

13. The Examiner asserts that Tada in combination with Weber teach the claimed invention.

### **Conclusion**

14. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

Art Unit: 3622

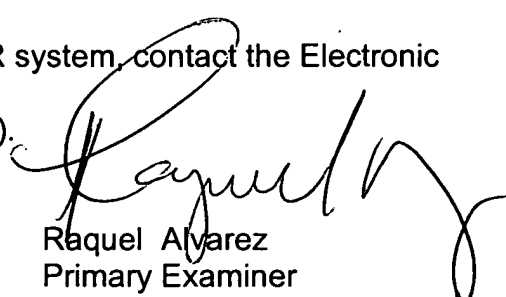
mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

**Point of contact**

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raquel Alvarez whose telephone number is (703)305-0456. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eric w Stamber can be reached on (703)305-8469. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Raquel Alvarez  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3622

R.A.

Application/Control Number: 09/846,574

Page 11

Art Unit: 3622

11/1/04